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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/555,057	07/10/2000	TAKESHI KUMAZAWA	1046.1213/JD	6782
21171	7590	04/06/2007	EXAMINER	
STAAS & HALSEY LLP SUITE 700 1201 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W. WASHINGTON, DC 20005			KE, PENG	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2174	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	04/06/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/555,057	KUMAZAWA ET AL.
	Examiner Peng Ke	Art Unit 2174

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 November 2006.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-43 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-43 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5/24/04, 12/23/05, 8/11/06

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

This action is responsive to communications: Amendment, filed on 11/27/06.

Claims 1-43 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 12, 19, 23, 30, and 37 are independent claims. In the amendment filed in 11/27/06, claims 1,2, 4-20, 22-25, 27, 28, 30-32, 34, 37-39, and 41 were amended.

Drawings

Figures 4-9 of the drawings filed December 8, 2004 are object to because the Figures include separate and unconnected elements being not enclosed in a rectangle for showing the elements belonging to a same Figure. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specification

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: Applicant needs to make references with applications PCT/ JP 99/005202 and Japan 10-271952 in the cross reference section of the specification. See 37 CFR 1.78 and MPEP § 201.11.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-25, 27-32, 34-39, and 41-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Straub et al. (US 6,216,141) in view of Nawaz et al. (US 5,959,621) in view of Smythe et al. (US 6,418,214).

As per claim 1 Straub et al. teaches an object display device comprising:
a converter means for converting a representative character string of source data containing character strings into image data defined as an object (Fig 5, item 140, col 8, lines 35-44);

a storage means for storing the source data and the image in a manner of relating these pieces of data to each other (fig 1, item 40; main memory is a storage mean); and
a display means for displaying the image data on a display area of the display means (fig 1, item 30; display/ output device is a display mean).

Wherein a user selects the image data from the display area and the display means stocks the selected image data on a display area by displaying the selected image data on a user selected stationary display area (Examiner interprets the default browser or stand browser to be user selected browser) separate from the moving display area (col. 9, lines 47-60).

However, Straub et al. fails to teach a moving display area on the display mean.

Nawaz et al teaches a display mean having a moving display area (col. 8, lines 46-53; Continues display is a moving display area).

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Nawaz et al.'s teaching with Straub et al.'s object in order to display data in a continuous and seamless manner.

However, Straub and Nawaz does not explicitly state the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area is designated

The display means displays the source data linked to the selected image data on a display area separate from the moving display area and the user selected stationary display area of the display means, and

The image data on the moving display area, the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area, and said source data are simultaneously displayed.

Smythe teaches opening a new window when a link is selected. (column 11, lines 55-68)

Therefore by combining Smythe's teaching with method of Straub and Nawaz, a system when the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area is designated the display means displays the source data linked to the selected image data on a display area separate from the moving display area and the user selected stationary display area of the display means, and the image data on the moving display area, the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area, and said source data are simultaneously displayed is created.

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Smythe's teaching with method of Straub and Nawaz in order to allow users to view the old web page and the new webpage at the same time.

As per claim 2, which is dependent on claim 1, Straub et al. Nawaz and Smythe teach an object display device according to claim 1. Straub further teaches the method wherein the stocked image data is formatted to indicate an attribute of the source data to which the stocked image data is linked. (col. 9, lines 45-60; Hyperlink is a source data).

As per claim 3, which is dependent on claim 1, Straub et al. Nawaz and Smythe teach an object display device according to claim 1. Straub further teaches the method wherein the image data is structured such that the character string is converted into a bitmap and thus laid out on an background image (col. 9, lines 45-60, displaying text within the image is converted text into a bitmap).

As per claim 4, which is dependent on claim 3, Straub et al. Nawaz and Smythe teach an object display device according to claim 3. Straub further teaches the wherein the stocked image data is formatted by displaying a window, provided along a periphery of the background image,

for indicating an attribute of the source data to which the stocked image data is linked (fig 5, item 140, col. 8, lines 35-44).

As per claim 5, which is dependent on claim 4, Straub et al Nawaz and Smythe teach an object display device according to claim 4. Straub further teaches the method wherein said display means displays the stocked image data together with the window, of which a frame size differs corresponding to a capacity of the source data to which the stocked image data is linked (col. 2, lines 8-20; Image sizes discloses in the HTML causes the difference in frame sizes).

As per claim 6, which is dependent on claim 4, Straub et al. Nawaz and Smythe teach an object display device according to claim 4. Straub further teaches the method comprising template images of plural types of windows, of which frame sizes are different for displaying the window, wherein a template corresponding to a capacity of the source data is used (col. 2, lines 8-20; Image sizes discloses in the HTML causes the difference in frame sizes).

As per claim 7, which is dependent on claim 4, Straub et al. Nawaz and Smythe teach an object display device according to claim 4. Straub further teaches the method wherein said display means displays the stocked image data together with the window of which a frame configuration differs corresponding to the number of hours or days since the time when the source data to which the stocked image data is linked was acquired (col. 13, lines 43-49; Since the document is being updated after a period of time, it is inherent that the configuration would be different corresponding to the number of hours and days.)

As per claim 8, which is dependent on claim 4, Straub et al. Nawaz and Smythe teach an object display device according to claim 4. Straub further teaches the method comprising template images of plural types of windows, of which frame configurations are different for

displaying the window, wherein said template corresponding to the number of hours or days since the time when the source data was acquired (col 13, lines 43-49; Since the document is being updated after a period of time, it is inherent the configuration of the frame would be adjusted based on the size of the document)

As per claim 9, which is dependent on claim 1, Straub et al. Nawaz and Smythe teach an object display device according to claim 1. Nawaz et al. teaches the method comprising the display means displays in movement plural pieces of image data corresponding to respective pieces of source data in predetermined moving display areas (col. 8, lines 24-34; Continues display is a moving display area).

As per claim 10, which is dependent on claim 9, Straub et al. Nawaz and Smythe teach an object display device according to claim 9. Nawza et al further teaches a selector means for selecting a desired piece of image data from the image data displayed in movement in the moving display areas; (col. 8, lines 24-34; Continues display is a moving display area) and the display means for displaying the selected image data in an area excluding the display area (col. 9, lines 9-25;).

As per claim 11, which is dependent on claim 10, Straub et al. Nawaz and Smythe teach an object display device according to claim 10. Nawaz et al. further teaches an object display device according to claim 10, wherein the source data linked is displayed on said display means when the stock image data displayed is designated (col. 9, lines 9-25; Continues display is a moving display area).

As per claim 12, Straub et al. teaches an object display device comprising:

Converting a representative character string of source data containing character strings into image data defined as an object (Fig 5, item 140, col 8, lines 35-44);

Storing source data and the image in a manner of relating these pieces of data to each other (fig 1, item 40; main memory is a storage mean); and

Displaying the image data on a display area of display (fig 1, item 30; display/ output device is a display mean).

Stocking the selected image data on a display area by displaying the selected image data on a user selected stationary display area (Examiner interprets the default browser or stand browser to be user selected browser) separate from the moving display area (col. 9, lines 47-60).

However, Straub et al. fails to teach a moving display area on the display mean.

Nawaz et al teaches a display mean having a moving display area (col. 8, lines 46-53; Continues display is a moving display area).

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Nawaz et al.'s teaching with Straub et al.'s object in order to display data in a continuous and seamless manner.

However, Straub and Nawaz does not explicitly state the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area is designated

The display means displays the source data linked to the selected image data on a display area separate from the moving display area and the user selected stationary display area of the display means, and

The image data on the moving display area, the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area, and said source data are simultaneously displayed.

Smythe teaches opening a new window when a link is selected. (column 11, lines 55-68)

Therefore by combining Smythe's teaching with method of Straub and Nawaz, a system when the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area is designated the display means displays the source data linked to the selected image data on a display area separate from the moving display area and the user selected stationary display area of the display means, and the image data on the moving display area, the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area, and said source data are simultaneously displayed is created.

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Smythe's teaching with method of Straub and Nawaz in order to allow users to view the old web page and the new webpage at the same time.

As per claim 13, which is dependent on claim 12, it is of the same scope as claim 2. (see rejection above).

As per claim 14, which is dependent on claim 13, Straub et al Nawaz and Smythe teach an object display method according to claim 13. Straub further teaches wherein the stocked image data is formatted by displaying the stocked image data together with a window, of which a frame size differs corresponding to a capacity of the source data to which the stocked image data is linked (col. 2, lines 8-20; Image sizes discloses in the HTML causes the difference in frame sizes). (see rejection above).

As per claim 15, which is dependent on claim 13, Straub et al Nawaz and Smythe teach an object display method according to claim 13. Straub further teaches wherein the stocked image data is formatted by displaying the stocked image data together with window of which a

frame configuration differs corresponding to a number of hours or days since a time when the source data to which the stocked image data is linked was acquired. (col. 13, lines 43-49; Since the document is being updated after a period of time, it is inherent that the configuration would be different corresponding to the number of hours and days.)

As per claim 16, which is dependent on claim 12, Straub et al. Nawaz and Smythe teach an object display device according to claim 12. Nawaz et al. teaches displaying in movement plural pieces of image data corresponding to respective pieces of source data in predetermined moving display areas. (col. 8, lines 24-34; Continues display is a moving display area).

As per claim 17, which is dependent on claim 12, Straub et al. Nawaz and Smythe teach an object display method according to claim 12.

Nawaz et al. further teaches the object display method comprising:
selecting a desired piece of image data from the image data displayed in movement in the moving display area; (col 8, lines 24-34; Continuous display is a the moving display) and
stocking a the selected image by displaying data in a display area excluding the moving display area (col 9, lines 9-25; Browser is the exclusive area).

As per claim 18, which is dependent on claim 17, Straub et al. Nawaz and Smythe teach an object display method according to claim 17. Smythe further teaches the method comprising a step of displaying the source data linked on said display means when the stocked image data displayed is designated (col 9, lines 9-25).

As per independent claim 19 Straub et al. teaches A readable by computer recording medium stored with a program, for execution, comprising:

converting a representative character string of source data containing character strings into image data defined as an object (Fig 5, item 140, col 8, lines 35-44);
storing the source data and the image in a manner of relating these pieces of data to each other (fig 1, item 40; main memory is a storage mean); and
displaying the image data on a display area of the display means (fig 1, item 30; display/output device is a display mean).

Stocking the selected image data on a display area by displaying the selected image data on a user selected stationary display area (Examiner interprets the default browser or stand browser to be user selected browser) separate from the moving display area (col. 9, lines 47-60).

However, Straub et al. fails to teach a moving display area on the display mean.

Nawaz et al teaches a display mean having a moving display area (col. 8, lines 46-53; Continues display is a moving display area).

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Nawaz et al.'s teaching with Straub et al.'s object in order to display data in a continuous and seamless manner.

However, Straub and Nawaz does not explicitly state the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area is designated

The display means displays the source data linked to the selected image data on a display area separate from the moving display area and the user selected stationary display area of the display means, and

The image data on the moving display area, the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area, and said source data are simultaneously displayed.

Smythe teaches opening a new window when a link is selected. (column 11, lines 55-68)

Therefore by combining Smythe's teaching with method of Straub and Nawaz, a system when the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area is designated the display means displays the source data linked to the selected image data on a display area separate from the moving display area and the user selected stationary display area of the display means, and the image data on the moving display area, the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area, and said source data are simultaneously displayed is created.

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Smythe's teaching with method of Straub and Nawaz in order to allow users to view the old web page and the new webpage at the same time.

As per claim 20, which is dependent on claim 19, it is of the same scope as claim 2. (see rejection above).

As per claim 21, which is dependent on claim 1, Straub et al. Nawaz and Smythe teach an object display device according to claim 1. Straub teaches the method further comprising a set means for setting an effective period as attribute information with respect to the source data, wherein said converter means for conversion into the image data does not convert the source data, which has an elapse over the effective period into the image data (col. 13, lines 43-49).

As per claim 22, which is dependent on claim 2, Straub et al. Nawaz and Smythe teach an object display device according to claim 2. Straub teaches the method further wherein the image data is not displayed in the moving display area when the source data is displayed on said display means upon the designation of the image data (col. 9, lines 47-54).

As per independent claim 23, Straub et al. teaches an object display device comprising:
a display; (figure 1, items 30)
a controller; (figure 1, item 34, ALU is a controller)
displaying plural pieces of information in a manner of sequentially changing a display content (fig 5, item 140, col. 8, lines 35-44; List is a sequence, and sub-screen display is based on the list);
detecting a predetermined user's operation for the information displayed (col. 8, lines 35-44; Customizing is a user operation);
and recording detected user operation for the displayed information (col. 5, lines 12-25; Use's input is stored in the memory for a short period of time).

Wherein a user selects the image data from a display area and a stationary display area separate from the moving display area, displaying linked information corresponding to the displayed information for which the user operation is detected, (col. 6, lines 45-55; Standard browser is stationary display is different from teaser) the display means displays the selected image data on a stationary display area separate from the sequence display area (col. 9, lines 47-60)

Simultaneously displaying the plural piece of information on the sequence display and stationary display area. (col. 9, lines 60-65; The browser can be display at the same time as the a channel guide window; Furthermore since the browser is independent from the channel guide window, it is inherent that they can be displayed together)

However, Straub et al. fails to teach a moving display area on the display mean.

Nawaz et al teaches a display mean having a moving display area (col. 8, lines 46-53; Continues display is a moving display area).

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Nawaz et al.'s teaching with Straub et al.'s object in order to display data in a continuous and seamless manner.

However, they fail to where when the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area is designated

The display means displays the source data linked to the selected image data on a display area separate from the moving display area and the user selected stationary display area of the display means, and

The image data on the moving display area, the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area, and said source data are simultaneously displayed.

Smythe teaches opening a new window when a link is selected. (column 11, lines 55-68)

Therefore by combining Smythe's teaching with method of Straub and Nawaz, a system where when the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area is designated the display means displays the source data linked to the selected image data on a display area separate from the moving display area and the user selected stationary display area of the display means, and the image data on the moving display area, the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area, and said source data are simultaneously displayed is created.

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Smythe's teaching with method of Straub and Nawaz in order to allow users to view the old web page and the new webpage at the same time.

As per claim 24, which is dependent on claim 23, it is of the same scope as claim 9. (see rejection above).

As per claim 25, which is dependent on claim 23, Straub et al. Nawaz and Smythe teach an object display device according to claim 23. Straub et al. further teaches the method wherein the recording the detected user operation comprises displaying the displayed information is in a predetermined display format on said user selected stationary display area. (col. 9, lines 47-54).

As per claim 27, which is dependent on claim 23, Straub et al. and Nawaz teach an object display device according to claim 23. Straub et al. further teaches wherein the recording the detected user operation comprises displaying the displayed information for which the user operation is detected, in the user selected stationary display area in a predetermined display format indicating an attribute of linked information corresponding to the displayed information. (col 9, lines 47-54).

As per claim 28, which is dependent on claim 27, Straub et al. Nawaz and Smythe teach an object display device according to claim 27. Straub et al. further teaches the method wherein the linked information is source data, and said object display device further comprises means for creating the information displayed by an extraction from the source data. (col. 2, lines 8-20; Image sizes is a predetermined format)

As per claim 29, which is dependent on claim 28, Straub et al teaches an object display device according to claim 28. Straub et al. further teaches the method wherein the source data belongs to a remote terminal connected via a network. (col. 9, lines 55-60; Hypertext is a source data).

As per claim 30, Straub teaches an object display method comprising:
displaying plural pieces of information in a manner of sequentially changing a display content (fig 5, item 140, col. 8, lines 35-44; List is a sequence, and sub-screen display is based on the list);
detecting a predetermined user's operation for the information displayed (col. 8, lines 35-44; Customizing is a user operation);
recording detected user operation for the displayed information (col. 5, lines 12-25; Use's input is stored in the memory for a short period of time).

Wherein a user selects the image data from a display area and a stationary display area separate from the moving display area, displaying linked information corresponding to the display information for which the user operation is detected (col. 6, lines 45-55; Standard browser is stationary display is different from teaser) the display means displays the selected image data on a stationary display area separate from the sequence display area (col. 9, lines 47-60)

Simultaneously displaying the plural piece of information on the sequence display and stationary display area. (col. 9, lines 60-65; The browser can be display at the same time as the a channel guide window; Furthermore since the browser is independent from the channel guide window, it is inherent that they can be displayed together)

However, Straub et al. fails to teach a moving display area on the display mean.
Nawaz et al teaches a display mean having a moving display area (col. 8, lines 46-53; Continues display is a moving display area).

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Nawaz et al.'s teaching with Straub et al.'s object in order to display data in a continuous and seamless manner.

However, they fail to where when the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area is designated

The display means displays the source data linked to the selected image data on a display area separate from the moving display area and the user selected stationary display area of the display means, and

The image data on the moving display area, the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area, and said source data are simultaneously displayed.

Smythe teaches opening a new window when a link is selected. (column 11, lines 55-68)

Therefore by combining Smythe's teaching with method of Straub and Nawaz, a system where when the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area is designated the display means displays the source data linked to the selected image data on a display area separate from the moving display area and the user selected stationary display area of the display means, and the image data on the moving display area, the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area, and said source data are simultaneously displayed is created.

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Smythe's teaching with method of Straub and Nawaz in order to allow users to view the old web page and the new webpage at the same time.

As per claim 31, which is dependent on claim 30, it is of the same scope as claim 9. (see rejection above).

As per claim 32, which is dependent on claim 30, it is of the same scope as claim 25. (see rejection above)

As per claim 34, which is dependent on claim 30, it is of the same scope as claim 27 (see rejection above).

As per claim 35, which is dependent on claim 34, it is of the same scope as claim 28 (see rejection above)

As per claim 36, which is dependent on claim 35, it is of the same scope as claim 29. (see rejection above)

As per independent claim 37, Straub teaches a readable by computer recording medium recorded with a program, to be executed a computer comprising:

displaying plural pieces of information in a manner of sequentially changing a display content (fig 5, item 140, col. 8, lines 35-44; List is a sequence, and sub-screen display is based on the list);

detecting a predetermined user's operation for the information displayed (col. 8, lines 35-44; Customizing is a user operation);

recording detected user operation for the displayed information (col. 5, lines 12-25; Use's input is stored in the memory for a short period of time).

Wherein a user selects the image data from a display area and a stationary display area separate from the moving display area, displaying linked information corresponding to the displayed information for which the user operation is detected, (col. 6, lines 45-55; Standard

browser is stationary display is different from teaser) the display means displays the selected image data on a stationary display area separate from the sequence display area (col. 9, lines 47-60).

Simultaneously displaying the plural piece of information on the sequence display and stationary display area. (col. 9, lines 60-65; The browser can be display at the same time as the a channel guide window; Furthermore since the browser is independent from the channel guide window, it is inherent that they can be displayed together)

However, Straub et al. fails to teach a moving display area on the display mean.

Nawaz et al teaches a display mean having a moving display area (col. 8, lines 46-53; Continues display is a moving display area).

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Nawaz et al.'s teaching with Straub et al.'s object in order to display data in a continuous and seamless manner.

However, they fail to where when the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area is designated

The display means displays the source data linked to the selected image data on a display area separate from the moving display area and the user selected stationary display area of the display means, and

The image data on the moving display area, the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area, and said source data are simultaneously displayed.

Smythe teaches opening a new window when a link is selected. (column 11, lines 55-68)

Therefore by combining Smythe's teaching with method of Straub and Nawaz, a system where when the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area is designated the display means displays the source data linked to the selected image data on a display area separate from the moving display area and the user selected stationary display area of the display means, and the image data on the moving display area, the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area, and said source data are simultaneously displayed is created.

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Smythe's teaching with method of Straub and Nawaz in order to allow users to view the old web page and the new webpage at the same time.

As per claim 38, which is dependent on claim 37, it is of the same scope as claim 9 (see rejection above).

As per claim 39, which is dependent on claim 37, it is of the same scope as claim 25. (see rejection above)

As per claim 41, which is dependent on claim 37, it is of the same scope as claim 27 (see rejection above)

As per claim 42, which is dependent on claim 41, it is of the same scope as claim 28 (see rejection above)

As per claim 43, which is dependent on claim 42 is of the same scope as claim 29. (see rejection above)

Claims 26, 33, and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Straub et al (US 6,216,141) in view of Nawaz et al. (US 5,959,621) in view of Smythe et al. (US 6,418,214) further in view of Kisiel (US 6,327,586).

As per claim 26, which is dependent on claim 23. Straub, Nawaz and Smythe teach an object display device according to claim 23. However they fail to teach the object wherein the operation is a drag-and-drop operation aiming at a desired piece of information. Kisiel teaches an object wherein the operation is a drag-and-drop operation aiming at a desired piece of information (col 9, lines 40-48).

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Kisiel's teaching with the device of Straub, Nawaz and Smythe in order to provide a friendly user interface that simplifies the open file procedure.

As per claim 33, which is dependent on claim 30, it is of the same scope as claim 26. (see rejection above)

As per claim 40, which is dependent on claim 37, it is of the same scope as claim 26. (see rejection above)

Response to Argument

Applicant's arguments filed on 11/27/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant's argument focused the following:

1) Straub fails to teach "the display means stock the selected image data on a display area by displaying the selected image data on a user selected stationary display area separate from the moving display area."

1) Examiner disagrees. Straub stocks image data on a display area on stationary display area. (see Straub; figure 6, items 170) Just like applicant's stock image, (see applicant's figure 3, items 14) Straub also has a summary image data. (see Straub col. 9, lines 45-60, figure 5, item

142) By selecting this image data, the hyperlink for the source is opened on a browser windows that is separate from the moving display area. (see Straub col. 9, lines 45-50)

2) Straub fails to teach “ the stocked image data is formatted to indicate an attribute of the source data to which the stocked image data is link.”

2) Examiner disagrees. Straub constructed the teaser window based on the graphical image and text of the source document. (see Straub, col. 8, lines 25-35) Since images dimension are different for difference source documents. (see Straub, col. 2, lines 7-20) Therefore, the stocked image data is formatted to indicate an attribute of the image data of the source data.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Peng Ke whose telephone number is (571) 272-4062. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th and Alternate Fridays 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine L. Kincaid can be reached on (571) 272-4063. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Peng Ke

Patent Examiner

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